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## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

## BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro-Plague.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, July 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports

for the week ended July 21.

There were 332 deaths from all causes, an increase of 20 if compared with the preceding week; 3 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 7; 4 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 29 deaths from smallpox, the same as before; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 3; 3 deaths from diphtheria, none before; 3 deaths from whooping cough, none before; 1 death from plague and 1 death from lymphatitis pernicioso (that may be considered also as plague), none before; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before; 54 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1; no death from leprosy, a decrease of 1.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, July 29, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report

for the week ended July 28.

There were 309 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 23 as compared with the foregoing week; 4 deaths from accesso pernicioso, an increase of 1; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 35 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 6; 3 deaths from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; 1 death from measles, none before; 3 deaths from whooping cough, the same as before; 3 deaths from plague, classified as lymphatitis pernicioso, an increase of 1; no death from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 50 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 4, and no death from leprosy, none before.

During the first half of July, there were 632 deaths, being at the rate of 43.13 per diem, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.39 per 1,000, against 41.06 and 18.9 per 1,000 during the preceding fortnight.

There were 637 births—that is, an average of 42.46 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 19.54 per 1,000.

## Plaque.

Since the end of May, some few sporadic cases have been observed that after bacteriological examination have been ascertained to be cases of plague. The result of these few cases has been favorable. After inquiries it was shown that the cases were of persons who have shortly arrived here from Portugal. It did not lead to a spread of